TWO CONVICTED OF ARSON AND

ONE OF MURDER. The Murderer Confessed His Guilt but the Others Protested Their Innocence

to the Last...Other Hangings.

LAURENS, S. C. Sept. 1 .- John Ferguson, Wade Cannon and George Bowers all colored were hanged at I o'clock to-day in an out building of the county jail yard Ferguson was convicted of wife-murder at the last court, and Cannon and Bowers of arson. Ferguson was neatly dressed, and walked with a sprightly step to the scaffold, acknowledged his guilt, and said he was prepared to die. Cannon and Bowers protested their innocence to the last, stating that their former confession was made through fear. A colored minister held devotions at the gallows. Precisely at one the drop fell. After the men had been hanging twenty minutes Drs. McCoy and Alken pronounced them

dead from strangulation.

Ferguson was 25 years of age. He and his wife lived unhappily and at times separated. Sunday, March 1st last, he came in from the country and approaching his wife in her room, dragged her by her hair into the yard and cut her throat. He fied, but surrendered next day to the sheriff, and has since manifested a stolid indifference as to his fate. He

a stoild indifference as to his fate. He charged his wife with unfaithfulness.

The dwelling house of J. D. Harrison at Goldaville, was burned on the night of July 11, 1892. Barefeet tracks were discovered and proved to be those of Cun-July 11, 1802. Enterest that the covered and proved to be those of Cannon and Bowers. They were arrested and white acknowledging being present at the firing, they each accused the other of settling fire to the house. They also implicated Charle, ireen, who is under conficient to the confidence of th viction pending an appeal. In less than a week after the birning they were tried before Judge Wallace with the result as stated. Rev. G. T. Jennings, convicted at the same court of infanticide had his sentence suspended by an appeal to the Supreme Court. The three executed men and the two under sentence are all col-

MUST AID THEIR FATHER.

Well-to-Do Sons of Heber R. Robertson

Squabbling.

NEW YORK, Sept 1—There is a squabble going on among the wealthy sons of oid Heber R. Robertson, who is in the Columbus Hospital, No. 41 East Twelfth street, regarding the payment of money for his support. He formerly lived in Norfolk, Va., and was once very rich.

Lawver Sannel B. Paul, on behalf of Heber R. Robertson, Jr., of No. 523 Fifth avenue, has written a letter to Commissioner Forter, of the Department of Charities and Correction, asking him to take ac-Squabbling.

ties and Correction, asking him to take action in the matter, under sections 914 and 915 of the Code of fivil Procedure.

It is related in this letter that Mr. Robert-

son is poor, old, decrepted and unable to maintain himself. He was formerly book keeper in the West End Hotel, Long Branch, N. J., but in December, 1822, was stricken with paralysis, and has since been

in the hospital.

The letter further states that Heber R.,
Jr., had at great personal acriace paid \$50
a month for his father's support, while
Henry M. Robertson, a wealthy stationer, of
No. 319 Broadway, who resides at the Buck
ingham Hotel, had never contributed a cent
for that purpose. Another son, Walter P.
Robertson, of No. 89 West Ninety-fourth
street, at first bore a shars of the burden,
but receptly, on the plea of increased

but recently, on the plea of increased domestic expenses, refused further aid. Lawyer Paul said last night that when he warned Henry M. Robertson that he was going to proceed to compel him to pay a portion of the money for his father's sup-port the latter wrote his brother heber a letter in which he threatened to ust Walter.

letter in which he threatened to ust Walter, a junior member of the same arm as Henry, out of it if the action were begun.

Commissioner Porter summoned the orothers to appear before him yesterday, but Henry did not respond. Unless he does so within the next ten days he will be brought before a Judge of the Court of General Sessions to be examined as to his ability to contribute to his father's support. Should he still refuse an attchment will be issued against his person.

issued against his person.

The lawyer said that on last Wednesday, when Henry M. Robertson saw the letter was going to be made public, he called upon him and agreed to contribute to the sup-port of his father. He told the lawyer he was supporting certain remale members of the family, and he thought his younger orothers should support the old man. At the Buckingham hotel it was said Henry M. Robertson was living in the coun-

Henry M. Robertson was living in the country at pre-ent.

Heber R. Robertson, Jr. is manager of the Insurance Club, in Cedar street. Henry M. Robertson belongs to the Retorm Club, the Southern Society, the Democratic Club, the Commonwealth. Club and the New York Athletic Club, the Sonsof the Reyolution and the Yale Alumni Association.

THE WARSHIP KEARSARGE.

Capi. Crowninshield's Report of Her Experience in the Hurricane.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—The official report of Capt. Crowninshield, commanding the warship Kearsarge, in regard to the experience of that vessel and the monitor Nantucket in the hurricane of Monday last, has been received at the Navy Department. It corroborates the story already published and concludes as fol-

"Wednesday morning I ran for Cape Henry and when we were nearly up with the cape, we sighted the Nantucket steam-

ing slowly in.

"Everyone on board the Kearsarge was greatly relieved to see her, as I had experienced grave doubts as to her satety.

"I am informed by Lieut. Hosley, com-

nanding the Nattucket, that enormous quantities of water found its way down her hatches, through her decks and hawse pipe, at one time she had as much as six feet or water in her hold, and only by a great effort was she able to clear her bilges so as to page it out. "Lieut. Hosley informs me that the Nan

tucket will not be able to be taken to Wil mington until certain repairs are made to her. "The Kearsarge is ready for service."

THE DEBT STATEMENT.

Over Ten Million Dollar Increase in the Public Debt During the Month. WASHINGTON, D. C. Sept 1. The debt statement issued this atternion shows a net increase in the public debt, less cash in the Treasury during August of \$10,442,595.

The interest-bearing debt increased \$150.

The non-interest bearing debt decreased \$150.008, and the cash in the pressury decreased \$150.008,500,500,500.

The certificates and treasury notes off-set by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury outstanding at the end of the month were \$565.014.881, a decrease of \$11.747.710. The total cash in the Treasury was \$712,-

The gold reserve was \$96,009,123,00, and net cash balance, \$11,274,787,64.
In the mouth there was a decrease in gold

coin and bars of \$10,380,790.34, the total at close being \$176,423,172,44. Of silver there was a decrease of \$2,303,530.01. Of the surplus there was in National bank depositor-les \$17,686,476, sgainst \$17,044,003 at the end of the previous month.

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION.

Receivers Appointed For the Equitable Mortgage Company.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 .- On the application of the New York Security and Trust Company in the United States Southern District Courts, the Equitable Mortgage Company has been placed in the hands of receivers. The capital is \$2,100,000, and the su plus Das been blaced in hie hands of receivers.
The canital is \$2.100,000, and the su plus
\$800,000. No statement of the liabilities is
made, but there have been issued \$4.375,000
debentures. The following is the only
statement the officers of the company care
to make for the present.
"Owing to the continued stringency in

interest and maturing loans, we have been ompelled to suspend temporarily."

James M. Clifford, of New York City, and Charles N. Fowler, President of the company, have been appointed receivers by the United States Circuit Court. The company had offices at No 40 Wall street, and made a speciality of the real estate morigage business chiefly in New England, the Western and Southern states.

ness chiefly in New England, the Western and Southern states.

The full title of the company is the Equitable Mortgage Company of Missouri. The direct cause of the failure was the demand for the payment of a note for \$45,000 by J. O. Bliss. The company has interest payment due between September 1 and December 1 of \$80,520. The company was a large dealer in municipal bonds which have been exceedingly slow of sale of late.

BALTIMORE, MD., Sept. 1.—The United States cruiser Montgomery will leave the Columbian iron works to-morrow for a trip Columbian from works to-morrow for a trip in Chesapeake bay. The solarometer of Lieut, Wm. H. Heehler. United States navy, which will be given a practical test on the official trial of the ship, was put on board yesterday. A lever is also being put on the Montgomery to find the variation in trim under speed in shoal or deep water, as the trim fore and aft varies at different rates of speed. This will be a practical demonstration of the depth of water reconstrated of the state of th necessary to give a fair trial and the influence of the ground drag.

The Trip of the Columbia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept 1.—The un-official trial trip of the United States crui-ser Columbia will take place next week. The Columbia will probably leave her dock at Cramps shippard on thursday, reaching the Deli-ware breakwater that hight. She will put to sea on the following day, when her engines and machinery will be tested. The run will however, not be made until Saturday, and will take place off the Delagatory of the Company of th ware capes. Interest is not only centered in the speed of the vessel, which is except to win a handsome premium for her buildiers, but also upon the success of triple acrews for cruisers. The specifications for the cruiser call for twenty-one knots.

The Indianapolis Encampment. INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. L.-The extensive and elabo ate arrangements for the meeting of the Grand Army national en-campment next week have been completed.

meeting of the Grand Army hatched en-campusent next week, have been completed. The attendance of members is estimated at from 75,000 to 100,000, and free quarters in temporary barracks and school buildings have been provided for 25,000. The railroads, as usual, have given lower rates for this than for any other event of the year, and it is probable that there will be 200,000 visitors in the city during the

More Rioting in Spain. MADRID, Sept. 1.—An anti-government manifesto was sent out last evening in Bil-boa, capital of the province of Biscay, Crowds gathered in the streets to read the copies posted on the walls. They recused to disperse when the police were called out Several street fights between the police and the crowds occurred from 9 o'clock to midnight. Eight civilians were wounded and twenty-three were arrested. The police oc-cupied the streets all night.

Cholera at Jersey (lly,

NEW YORK. Sept. 1.—The health in-spector of Jersey City announces officially that the death of Martin Crowe at the Jer-sey City hospi al was caused by Assatio cholera. Another case, that of Mrs. Rhoda Black, suspected to be suffering from the same disease, is at il under investigation,

An Eminent Scotch Clergyman Dead. LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Rev. John Cunningham died of diabetes at his home in St. Andrew's, cotland this morning. He had been ill for months.

Condition of the River.

Considerable fear was expressed last e en-Considerable fear was exit seed last e ening that the James Rive: might cause a
freshet on account of the recent heavy
rains. Information received here shortly
after midnight, lowever, showed that the
river at that point, although 3 rest o inches
above high water mark, had come to a
sendstill. While the weather was county then, no further rising was expected.

Mr. John M. Beatl.

Mr. John M. Beall, travelling passenger agent of the Richmond and Danville railroad with headquarters formerly in Washington, has been assigned to duty in this gity at the office No. 919 East Main Street, formerly occupied by Mr. John S. Potts, who has been assigned the osition of district passenger agent.

JUSTICE JOHN'S COURT. Only a Few Slices of Equity Distributed Among the Offences.

The proceedings at the Sanctum yesterday were not such as to attract a big crowd, but still quite a number of curious pedestrians dropped in just to see what was going on, and at the same time to secure shelter from the rain.

Squire Lonnie umpired the game, as a Squire Lonnie umpired the game, as a matter of course. He is rapidly getting on to the curves, and bids fair to make a first rate Police Justice, though he makes no pretensions to a high class of original

no pretensions to a high class of original humor much as the Great and Only, who is still revelling in the wonders of the "wicked city", nakes a specialty of.

The Banker cast his eagle eye upon the meagre decket, and ascertained at a glance that business was dull. A "greveyard" expression and a heavy sigh announced his deep disappointment at the fact, but he commanded the attendants to remove heir head-gear with as much embasis and self-importance as though he

were to take in a small fills, and James Ballard (colored) sauntered up to zet his little 8'Ice of equity for being dis-orderly and hurling a pair of fee-tones at a boy in the Second Markot during market hours. He simply paid the costs. The role which James Mallory (color-ed) attempted to play came a little high-er. That individual took upon himself he responsibility of assaulting and beating John Pryor. This was a decided mistake from the Umpire's point of view and he expressed his opinion in a practical way by relieving the third rate ac-tor of \$2.50, while Charles Payne (color-ed) charged with a similar offence was discharged, and went on his way re-

joicing.

James Booker (colored), a sort of professional turfman, so to speak, was charged with unlawfully breaking and entering in the night time the stable of T. H. Ellett and stealing and carrying away on horse-collar and one martingale. The case was continued to secure witnesses. Two or three specimens of humanity who were supposed to have been suspicious characters were disminsed, a few drinkards out a laste of the the of capital drunkards got a taste of the ple of and then thecourt went into the sition of civil matters.

What an Engineer Does

"What would you do in a collision?" engineer pushed back the little black skullcap from his tron-gray hair and said, in the low tone which is usual

"It is pretty hard to say what a man should do when he hears the whistle of danger ahead or sees that a srash is coming. Even the best of us are liable to get confused at such a moment. What would you do if you woke up in the night and found a burglar holding a pistol at your head? Therefore no rules for such cases. What I would not do, though, is to reverse my engine, although many engineers are liable to lose their heads at a critical moment and make that mistake. It is a curious thing that reversing your engine suddenly when going at high speed makes the train so faster justed of slower. The reason is that the drivers slip and the locometry shoots ahead as if she were on skates. The only thing to do is to put on the air brakes and pray hard."

A Pen Portrait of Pasteur.

"Owing to the continued stringency in the money market and our consequent inability to dispose of securities, or to collect desk, his elbowon the table, his hand

supporting his head. His hair and heard supporting his head. His hair and beard are still irony gray: the hair is concealed largely by the silk skull-cap he always wears, but the board is abundant. The eyes are as penetrating, as full of ardor, as ever. It is only when he speaks or noves that one sees the ravages of the paralysis which overcame him twenty-five years ago, after his terrible three years of la-bor in the little house at Alais, investiago, after his terrible three years of labor in the little house at Alais, avestigating the disease of the silk-worm. The whole left side has been since then nearly useless. His speech is hesitating, his motion difficult, but in spite of his feebleners he spares no pains to interest his guest. One talk with M. Pasteur with the case and naturalness of the firesible.—From "Pasteur at Home," in McClure's Magazine for September.

GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES.

How the Greater Part of This Country Was Acquired and What It Cost.

When independence was established, the bounds of the new country were entremely indefinite. The limits of the 13 states were known with reasonable exactness, though there were at the outset disputes both be tween the states and between the United States and the European governments whose possessions lay alongside ours. The first great acquisition of territory was that of Louisiana, which Spain had ceded to France, and which the Emperor Napoleon sold to the United States for \$15,000,000 in 1803, when Mr. Jefferson was president. Mr. Jefferson did not believe that the con-stitution permitted the United States to annex foreign territory and wished that an amendment should be adopted to sanction it, but the amendment failed after the annexation had been accomplished, and Mr. Jefferson stifled his scruples.

Louisians, as acquired from France, in-cluded the territory bounded on the east by the Mississippi river from its mouth to its source, on the north by the line of the British possessions, on the west by the Pacific ocean to the south line of Oregon. The other boundary follows the north line of California, Nevada and Utah as far east as the Rocky mountains and thence in a gen-eral southeastwardly direction so as to include part of Colorado and most of Kansas and the Indian Territory and all of Arkan-

sas and Louisiana to the gulf of Mexico.

Florida was for many years the object of covetousness on the part of our government, which claimed now a part and now the whole as included in the Louisiana purchase. The United States finally obtained ft from Spain in 1819, when Mr. Monroe was president. What was known as West Florida-including the part of Alabama in which Mobile is situated-had already been seized and held forcibly. Texas, originally e part of Mexico, set itself up as an inde-pendent republic in 1836. Its population consisted targely of boid and somewhat reckless adventurers from the southern states. In one year Texas had established independence after a sharp war with Mexice and a few months afterward applied for

union with this country. The question remained open until, having agitated American politics for many years and having cost Mr. Van Buren the Democratic nomination for president in 1844, it was finally settled in 1845. Texas was annexed and admitted as a state of the Union by a joint resolution approved by President Polk. California Nevada. Utah. Arizona, New Mexico and the western part of Col orado were acquired by conquest. They were ceded to the United States at the close of the Mexican war, during Polk's adminis-tration in 1848 Nevertheless nearly \$30,-000,000 was paid to Mexico in settlement of

certain claims as the price of the territory. Excepting West Florida, already referred to, this is the only territor; gained by the sword. A strip of land in southern Arizona was not in the Mexican cession, but was bought in 1853, Pierce being president at the time, for \$10,000,000. Thus the country became possessed of all its present territory between Canada on the north and Mexico on the south. Alaska was purchased of Russia during Mr. Johnson's presidency in 1867, and the sum of \$7,200,000 was paid for it. Its total area is almost the same as that of all the territory obtained of Mexico by conquest and purchase.-Cincinnati Com-

Must Surrender the Pass.

One of the New York theater managers was down at the seashore, and while wanfriend, who touched him up for a pass. The manager searched in his inside pocket and then shook his head. "I'd give you one willingly, but I didn't bring my cards. I The deadhead looked blank. Suddenly the manager spoke: "I'll tell you what I can Instead of using a card I'll just write 'Pass bearer' on your shirt front, and that

will get you in all right. Will that do?"

The man assented, and the pass was written. That evening the deadhead showed up at the theater, and the man at the gate nodded when he looked at the shining bosom. "All right. That's good." Th deadhead passed through the gate and started into the theater. He had only taken a few steps when the gatekeeper called hin back. The man looked surprised, "What' the matter now? Isn't it all right?" gatekeeper nodded. "Yes, but you must surrender the pass."—Boston Budget.

When Women Turn.

How is it that women who are sweet and gentle naturally resort to the greatest extremes when once they turn from the path of rectitude and become fiends incarnate? They need not necessarily murder or steal or reel about in drunken frenzy, but when once they start to talk about some one for whom they have taken a dislike there seems to be no limit to the venom of their tongue. Men would have it out in one round either with fisticuffs or hard, sharp words, and the matter would drop there, but women keep up the feud and seem to take pleasure in the fire which their words kindle. For lenient and just judgment commend a weman to a man's mercy, but if desirous of having her literally torn to pieces by the lash and scourge of merciless criticism turn her over to her feminine friends who one day purr and the next day scratch -Philadelphia Times

An old friend of the Princess Murat contributes a reminiscent article regarding the life of the prince and princess in Florida, She mentions the following incident which occurred in 1806, when, Mme. Murat having suddenly become ill with symptoms re-sembling those of paralysis, a voyage to Europe was prescribed by her physicians.

tives (Lonis Napoleon and his family) with an affectionate welcome. She related many neidents of the southern Confederacy to the emperor and empress, together with the sacrifices and privations the south was called upon to bear. The princess asked the emperor, if he felt so much for the south, why he had not helped the Confed-

His reply was: "Cousin Kate, you all had my warmest sympathy and hopes for your success, but on account of slavery I did not dare to send an army to your assistance. Had I done so, I should have had a mob in

Paris. Mme. Murat spoke of the empress as a person of lovely character, being constantly employed in deeds of benevolence, even visiting the hospitals. The prince imperial she spoke of with much affection, he be then a most interesting youth. - Century.

Great Field For Science. A learned French scientist, catching the me from Professor Garner's investigation of the monkey language, has turned his at-tion to the vernacular of chickens. If he can only induce spring pullets to tell their age, he will not have lived in vain.—AugusHighest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report.



ABSOLUTELY PURE

Prices of a Few Autographs. Some prices on autograph letters are

as follows: From Charles Francis Adams, 1859, 50 cents; long letter in German by Hans Christian Andersen at Copenhagen, \$5; John Quincy Adams, 1841, \$5; P. T. Barnum, 1867, 75 cents; Joseph Bonaparte, in regard to the sale of his diamonds and on political matters, dated at Philadelphia, 1823, \$4; Ole Bull, \$4.50; President Cleveland, letter regarding Mrs. Cleveland, 1800, \$3; C. Corot, on art subjects, \$3; Edward Eggleston, on sending copy of a novel, 75 cents; Nathaniel Hawthorne, Concord, 1862, \$12.50; Leigh Hunt, three page letter on note paper without date, \$4; Jean Ingelow, \$2.50; Washington Irving, \$6.50; Andrew Jackson, \$7.50; Louis XIII of France, signed document, \$3; President Monroe, commission of a major in the army, on vellum and signed by J. C. Calhoun, \$2.50; Joaquin Miller, autograph verse, \$1; Marshal MacMahon, \$2; Ouida, \$3; Ellen Terry, \$1; President Tyler, \$2.50; Victoria, Duchess of Kent and mother of Queen Victoria, \$3; Benjamin West, \$10.

An order of arrest signed by Robespierre, also signed by Conthon, is valned at \$25; a salary advance agreement of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, \$7.50; Jonathan Swill, with seal of the deanery, \$10: photograph, of Theodore Thomas, signed and dated, 75 cents.-New York Telegram.

Arau Cnaracteristics.

The Arab is a tall, straight featured, well shaped man, varying in color from a dark bronze to a tone quite as white as the Euro-pean. He is decidedly handsome. Women are apt to be struck by the manly beauty of the Tunisian. He is, in his way, cleanly; he washes his feet before praying, and his hands and face before and after cating, and is apt to bathe in streams at not infrequent intervals. But, and in the orient there is always a but on this subject, he can scarcely be guaged as up to our standard of what is next akin to godliness. One sees at the hut doors all too many instances of cerebral insecticide to be reconciled to the Arab as a voice. clean mortal. No odor of nationality is apt, however, to exist in a dry climate, so that he is, quoad the nostril, unobjection able. His value as a laborer is not great Many of the pastoral Arabs who own flocks hire herdsmen for their food, 15 francs and two sheep a year. Lodging is al fresco

I am of course not referring to the educated, intelligent Arab. I passed some days with the Kaliph of Kesar H'ial, and can truthfully say that I have never met a man with finer instincts, nobler presence or more abundant courtesy. There are also shelks who would murder you for your money, until you have broken bread with them, but so there are in America, and breaking bread with these will by no means save you.—Colonel T. A. Dodge, U.

Lincoln's Bravery.

Lincoln wasn't handsome, and yet there was nothing unpleasant, nothing you wouldn't quickly like in Lincoln's looks. He was swarthy as an Indian, with a shock of wiry, jet black hair which fell in all di-rections and defled combs and brushes to shaggy effect, while his bright, keen eyes were gray. Lincoin's personal courage had no limit. He was afraid of nothing on earth. He received, I know, as many as half a dozen letters every week threatening assassination. He never heeded them and seldom referred to them. He went about as freely as Grover Cieveland does now. He would get into the saddle and canter out assassin could have picked him off with a rifle at every step of the way. Lincoln never appeared to have the slightest fear of it. Stanton used to get scared and put guards around Lincoln. laughed at it. - Senator Voorhees in Kansas City Times.

A Duel Between Two Aeronauts. During the Franco-German war a blood curdling duel occurred in midair between two aeronauts, one of whom was conveying dispatches from the governor of Paris. The balloons approaching at a considerable altitude, the encounter was commenced with pistols. For some time neither combatant could secure the advantage, but at length one balloon mounted above the other, and its occupant, seizing his momentary advan tage, threw his grappling irons upon the top of the other balloon. They tore through the silken fabric as though it had been so much paper. There was an escape of gas, a shriek, and the next minute both balloon and balloonist lay battered out of recognition upon the ground 2,000 feet below .-

"Is any one waiting on you?" asked a polite floorwalker of a timid maiden from Port Chester in a Harlem dry goods empo-

London Tit-Bits.

"Yes, sir," replied the awkward damsel, pointing to the door and indicating a still more bashful youth. "That's him. keeping company with me, but he's afraid



Kittle Fox of Fairhaven, Vt. "When my daughter Kitty was about three years old, Eczema or Salt Rheum appeared on her face. It itched so badly she would

Scratch till it Bled We had seven or eight doctors, without the least shadow of benefit. When Kitty had taken half a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla

She was better, and when she had taken 1% bottles she was perfectly cured and has shown No Sign of Salt Rhoum For almost four years. Her skin is now as fair and clear as any child's in town." Wm. Fox, Williams Slate Mantel Works, Fair Haven, Vt.

A LITTLE GAME OF DRAW. He Was a Novice, but He Had a Bit of

Leadville Experies

There was a little game of draw on the other night. Four friends sat around the table. One of them was a novice. He had never played a game of poker in his life but he was not averse to paying for a little instruction, he said, and besides he had to have something to do whereby to while away what would otherwise be a very He asked all sorts of foolish questions

and threw his chips in so recklessly that his three friends were sorry for him. It did seem to be a shame for him to lose so much money, but then he wanted to play, and it wasn't their fault if they held the better hands. Finally a jack pot came around, and the novice, who sat next to the opener, raised the ante to the limit. Some one else saw him and went him a chip or two better. Then the novice tilted her to the limit again, and after he had done so looked over his hand and asked, "What did you say a straight flush would beat?" The other players gasped. One of them said that it would beat anything in the

pack but a royal flush, and the three promptly threw up their hands. The nov-ice smiled blandly as he raked in the big stack of chips. Then he threw his hand down on the table. It was a simple straight and that was all. What did you say that was a straight

flush for " asked one of the others, who had laid down three sevens and a pair of jacks. Well " said the novice, "it is, ain't it They're all red, and they run along in a se-Quence."
Then the three carefully explained that

the cards had to be all of one suit to be a flush, and after much questioning the nov

The game went along for a time. Hands ran low, and not many chips changed owners. About 11 o'clock there was another jack pot. The novice raised the opener to the limit again, and the next man, who had fours, came back at him with another big raise. The other players staid, and the novice raised back. This made a pot with considerably over \$100 in it. Everybody stud on the last raise, and the dealer said. "Cards, gentlemen." in a subdued sort of

'Hold one" blurted the novice, "I want to ask another question. I'm a little mixed on this straight flush business. If I've got five cards of the same suit and they form a sequence, I've got a straight flush, have I

The other players remembered the former jack pot and winked at each other. They hastened to assure the novice that his supposition was correct, and the man with fours followed the opener's chip bet with a raise to the limit. The bright smile that The bright smile that what a straight finsh was had not faded. He was actually anxious to get his chips into the center of the table. He raised back "That's a good bluff," said the man with

fours, and he tilted back.

The two others who had been trailing with fairly good hands all the time dropped out, and the novice and the man with fours bet until there was nearly \$500 on the table Then the man with fours grew compassion-ate and said to the novice: "Now, I don't want to make the learning of this game too

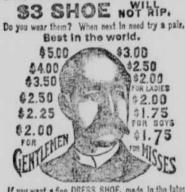
expensive for you. Your little bluff went once, but it won't go this time, so I'll just Then the novice laid down a straight flush In clubs, running from seven to jack, and the man with fours fell back in his seat in a helpless condition. When he recovered be said slowly. 'I'll quit this game. Such a dodblamed fool as you couldn't learn to

play poker in 10,000 years." 'I don't doubt that." replied the novice as he cashed in his chips. "They used to tell me the same thing when I was in Leadville"-Buffalc Express.

A. W. Glover of Windsor Locks, Wis.

claims to have discovered in the founda-

with hieroglyphics, supposed to be of Indian origin, though no one versed in Indias W. L. DOUGLAS



If you want a fine DRESS SHOE, made in the latest les, don't pay \$6 to \$8, try my \$3, \$3.50, \$4.00 cr \$5 Shoo. They fit equal to custom made and look and wear as well. If you wish to economize in your footwear, do so by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes. Name and w.L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by HELLER & CO., 317 east Broad street. J. R. GOODE & SON,

1501 east Main street.

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4 to 12-horse power.
These Engines and Boilers are new,
of our standard designs, that are well-

We also offer a lot of PULLETS, CRANKS, SHAFTS, etc., rough and finished. Any of these can be bought

Richmond Locomotive & Machine Works

DR WORTHINGTON'S INSTANT CURE FOR CHOLERA, CRAMPS,

AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS. Indorsed by the highest medical au-thority. See circular around each bottle. PRICE, 25 CENTS.

For sale by all druggists.

INSURANCE STATEMENT.

A NNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER SIST, 1801, OF THE COM.

A INTION AND AFFALES OF THE BOSTON MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF
BOSTON, organized under the laws of the State of Massachusetts, made to the Addisor of
Public Accounts of the Commonwealth of Virginia, in pursuance of the laws of Virginia.

President RASSOM B. FULLER.
Vice-Fresidents HERBERT FULLER AND CHARLES A. FULLER. Vice Presidents - Herbert Fuller and Charles; Secretary - Phomas H. Lord. Principal Office - 17 State Street, Boston, Mass. General Agent in Virginia - Thomas L. Alfriend. Besidence - Richmond, Va. Organized or Incorporated - Dromser 23, 1873. Commenced Business - January 29, 1874.

IL ASSETS.

able improvements.

Value of the buildings mortgaged insured for 2002,000 as collat-Total value of said mortgaged premises (carried inside)...

ACCOUNT OF BONDS OF THE UNITED STATES, AND OF THIS STATE AND OF OTHER STATES, AND ALSO OF BONDS OF INCORPORATED CITIES IN THIS STATE, AND OF ALL OTHER BONDS AND STOCKS OWNED ABSOLUTELY BY THE COMPANY.

	BONDS AND STOCKS OWNED ABSOLUTELY BY THE COMPANY.		
		Par Value.	Market Value
3	City of Beston 6 per cent Bonds	75,000 00	6 76,300 09 184,919 50
,	City of Bangor a per cent. Donney B. R. Co. 4 per cent.	10.000 00	10,775 00
	Chicago Burlington and Oniney R. R. Co. 5 per cent.	7.000 00	6,545 06
	Orange Short Line Rr. Co 6 per cent. Bonds	10,000.00	81,125 00 10,160 00
1	Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis R. D. Co. oper	2,000.00	9,775 00
3	cent. Bonds	25,000 03	97,250 03
	Union Pacific, Lincoln and Colorado R. R. Co Sper	20,000 00	17,500 09
	Atchison. Topeks and Santa Fe R. B. aper cent. Honds.	25,000.00	18,850 00
	Atchison, Topeks and Santa Fe R. R. spercent, Bonds, Atchison, Topeks and Santa Fe R. R. Income 5 per cent, fonds.	75,000 00	61.195.00
9		50,000 00	26,875 08.
t	Bonds Brookline Gas right Co. 5 per cent. Bonds	20,000 00	18,000.09
r	City of Fall Biver 5 per cent Bonds	25,000 003	25,010.03
		1,000 00 95,000 00	1,010 00
1	West Shore R. R. 4 per cent. bonds	6,000.00	8,167.60
	Boston and Lowell R. R. Bonds	25,000 00	\$5,405.00
Y.	Roston and Lowell R. R. Bonds. Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Stocks	5,000.06	1,003.00
0	Chicago Burgington and Quiney It. R. Co. Stocks	50,000 08	65 ,750 08
		99,700.00	14,851.00
Œ.		53,000.00	10.500 00
	Manchester Mills Stocks	20,000 00	27,400 00
7	Brooklins Gas Light Co. Stocks	20,000.00	. BTI, TON: 108
1	Manchester Mills Stocks Prookins Gas Light Co. Stocks Boston and Albany R. R. Stocks	\$1,000.00	43,500.00
*	Boston and Albany R. B. Stocks Boston and Lowell B R. Stocks Pitchburg B. R. Preferred Stocks	10,000 06	18,600.00
1	Pullman Palace Car Co, Stocks	25,000 00	92,000.08
	Atlantic Back Stocks	10,000.00	19,500.08
t	Atlas Bank Stocks	10,000.00	10,400.00
1	Beverly Hank Stocks	10,000.00	19,412.55
	Brookline Bank Stocks	18,000 ng	18,000.00
ko i	Columbian Bauk Stocks	10,000 00	12,025.08
7	Commercial Bank Stocks	\$0,000 00	12,840 03
1	Continental Bank Stocks	10,000 00	19,400.00
	Pagis Bank Stocks	10,000.00	9,750 00
25	Ellot Bank Stocks	\$5,000 no	#11.878.00
t	Pachango Rank Stocks	10,000 00	18,795.00
4	First Hank Stocks	10,000 NO	\$1,000.08
1	First Bank, Sajem, Stocks	10,000 08	11,700.00
	Freemans Bank Stooks	10,000 00	10,000.00
	Globs Bank Stocks	15,000.00	18,000.00
9	Grand Bank, Marbiehead, Stocks	1,700 00	9,740 09
-	Hamilton Bank Stocks Hide and Leather	10,000 00	35,700 08
r	Hide and Leather	11,000 00	13,405.09
	floward Leather	10,000.00	\$0,900.00
3	Linsoin Pank Mercantile Bank, Salem Merchants' Bank	16,600.00	17,679 04
1	Mercantile Dank, Salem	10,000.00	10,705.00
Z	Merchanis Dank	5,000 00	14,892.00 6,655.00
e .	Merchants Bank, Salem	10,000 00	13,812.50
	Naminkeag Bank, Salem	35,000 00	54,110.00
X.	North Bank	10,000 00	15.000.00
7	Old Boston Bank	10,000 00	10,400.00
	Old Boston Bank Ballroad Pank, Lowell	5,000.00	6,556 (9)
1	Republic Cank	15,000 00	21,075.70
9	Bevere Bank	20,000,00	21,000.00

Total par and market value (carried out at market value) . \$1,217,200 00 \$1,255,178 50 1.895,178 88 ACCOUNT OF STOCKS, BONDS AND ALL OTHER SEQURITIES (EXCEPT MORTO AGES) REPOTUS-CATED TO THE COMPANY AS COLLABBIAL SECURITY FOR CASE ACTUALLY LOANED BY THE COMPANY, WITH THE PAR AND MARKET VALUE OF THE SAME, AND THE AMOUNT LOANED ON EACH.

Value 100 shares Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City **8** 30,000 00 £ 6,000 00 so shares San Diego Land and Town #13,000.00 \$10 50 40,000 00 5,000 00 170 shares fron Railway Co.
100 shares Cobb Idrue Co.
8) shares Commercial National Pauk.
2 bonds Toledo, St. Louis and Kaneas City 5,000 00 4,500.00 4,000 00 E. R. Co. Shords Burlington and Missouri River 5,530 00 3,150 00 2,400 00 8,000 00 845 00 7.5/0 00 @79.300 00 ash belonging to the commany deposited in bank.
Interest due and accrued on bonds not included in "market value".
Interest due and accrued on collateral loans.
Tremium: as written in the policies) in course of collection not more than three.

tills receivable, not matured, taken for fire, marine and inland risks . Aggregate amount of all the assets of the company, stated at their actual

III. LIABILITIES. Gross claims for adjusted and unpaid losses due and to become due.

Gross losses in process of adjustment, or in suspense, including all reported and supposed losses.

Losses re-isted, including interest, costs, and other expenses thereon.

Total guestied premiums as computed above. 456,896.01

Total amount of all liabilities, except capital stock and net surplus.

Joint stock capital actually paid up in cash.
Surplus beyond capital and all other habilities. Aggregate amount of all liabilities, including paid-up capital stock and not

IV. RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR, Net collected
Gross premiums on risks written and renewed during the year...... Received for interest and dividends on stocks and bonds, collateral loans, and from

all other sources Income received from all other sources, wir: Rents, \$1,220.52.

Aggregate amount of receipts actually received during the year in cash... \$1,253.611.33

V. DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.

Marine and Inland Risks

.. \$1,179,999 50

Gross amount actually paid for losses (including \$219.182.00 losses occur-Deduct all amounts actually received for salvages (whether on losses of the last or of previous years). \$22.55.18, and all amounts actually received for companies. \$117.650.64. Total deductions

Net amount paid during the year for losses.

Cash dividends actually paid stockholders amount of stockholders' dividends decired during the year stockholders amount of stockholders' dividends decired during the year stockholders amounts of paid for salaries fees, and all other charges of officers, clorks agents and all other employes
Paid for State and local taxes in this and other States.
All other payments and expenditures, viz. Hent, advertising, and all other office and agency expenses.

Aggregate amount of actual disbursements during the year in cash...... \$ 980,175 28

BUSINESS IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA DURING THE YEAR.

Marine and inland risks written
Fremiums received gross.
Loses used
Loses incurred R. P. FULLER, President THOMAS H. LOED, Secretary.

STATE OF MASSACHUSERTS, CITT OF BOSTON, SUFFOLE COUNTY, 85: Be it remembered, that on the 24th day of January, 1893, at the city aforesaid, before me. FRERMAN NICERRAGO, a resident in saidcary, duly commissioned and qualified under the laws of the State of Massachusetts to take acknowledgments to instruments under seal acc. personally appeared Banson P. Foller. President, and Thomas H. Logo, Secretary of the Boston Massachusetts Company or Boston, Massachusetts Company or Boston, Massachusetts of the said company and that the foregoing is as yes, that they are the above-described officers of the said company and that the foregoing is as the said correct statement of the actual condition of said corroration on the last day of its field year, to with the dist day of Becember, 1892 according to the best of their information, knowledge and belief, respectively, and that the seal attached is the seal of said corporation.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office, on the 24th day of January, 1993. FREEMAN NICKERSON. Notary Public.

T. L. ALFRIEND, Agent, 1203 MAIN STREET.